

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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TERMS.

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* Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

FROM THE MILTON SPECTATOR.

THE GREAT DINNER IN CASWELL.

(Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The letter which follows has been in the hands of the committee for some days, but from its great length its publication has been postponed until now. It contains matter of great interest to the South, and should be read with attention:

RALEIGH Sept. 5 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I received on Yesterday your letter inviting me to a public dinner which is to be given on the 19th, to the "Democratic portion of our delegates in the ensuing Congress."

I beg you to accept my thanks for the honor done me by selecting me as an additional guest on that occasion, and I pray you to convey my acknowledgments to the citizens of Caswell in whose behalf you commend my "exertions in the cause of democracy." Though I am no tabernacle, it would give me great pleasure to meet our friends around the festive board, and there face to face to make known the sentiments which this notice of my course has inspired. But I have no hope that I can be present on the 19th, as my ill health unfits me for labor of any kind, and especially disqualifies me for doing duty at a festive celebration. I hope, therefore you will excuse my absence. Here I might close my letter, but the occasion permits me to speak my fears and my hopes upon a question that ought to interest every lover of the Union. I deprecate sectional parties, whether in State affairs or in National affairs. In the former they prevent wise legislation, in the latter they endanger the Union. But it is just as sectional to be silent when the South is attacked by the North as it is to join the South in abusing the North. It is just as sectional to acquiesce in a measure that does injury to the one section, as it is actively to excite prejudices against their local interests. Neutrality when there is an error to correct, or indifference where rights are threatened, is as criminal in a statesman as if he had been one of the agents to establish the error, or was one of the actors in assailing the right. And according to my judgment, it is now the duty of every Southern citizen to give warning against our political perils. I should prefer to escape censure for it, but the fear of censure shall not deter me from it. It is folly to conceal from ourselves or others, that the desperate efforts of the organized Abolitionists many of the States are making impressions upon the complexion of political parties in those States, and it is idle to delude ourselves with the cry of "peace, peace, there is no danger." These fanatics are encouraged by the sympathy of foreigners, and aided by the talents and wealth of foreign intermeddlers, and if we strengthen them further by our divided action, they will be encouraged to proceed in a course which leads to ruin. To cover up from the knowledge of the people, the facts that are occurring, facts which indicate the perils before us, is no evidence of loyalty to the Union or the South, and to pervert them into an occasion for dividing among ourselves is the very madness of party spirit. The crisis which will determine the fate of this great country is at hand, and if the South does not meet it with the calmness of wise men and the undivided front of a band of brothers, let not the fault rest on the North Carolina delegation!

The things that are past have been the topic of crimination and recrimination, and no matter which party has charged the other wrongfully or otherwise, the contests which provoked these charges are over now, and these were the bickering of party, the unavoidable abuses of a free press and a free government. If the worst of these charges shall ever be correct on either side all will be lost, and at no distant day. If they were erroneous, still the very fact that they were a warning of our danger, inasmuch as it exhibits distrust on one side, and creates ill will on the other. The things that are before us should begin to claim more harmonious attention in the whole South. Patriots of the South (no matter what party they may have become attached to) must look ahead for the country and the Union, and not stop to look back in search after accusation against party men or parties. In a word; has not the subject of Abolition heretofore been made the occasion of too much passion and too little sober reflection, that we also feel that it is one which rises in importance above every other, and which cannot be safely entrusted to the sole management of heated advocates, nor to the selfishness of party spirit?

The Territory of Florida has adopted a Constitution, and applies to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State of the Confederacy. It is the right of her people to frame their own local or internal government, and no power on earth but the sovereign will of the people of Florida, has a right to abolish slavery in that State. The abolitionists deny this!

It is the right of Florida to be admitted into the Union upon equal terms with the other States, and without attaching the condition that she shall liberate her slaves! The abolitionists deny this.

The cause of Florida is our cause, and the cause of the whole South, and indeed, of the Union! But the abolitionists will resist unto death, and insist upon abolition as a condition of admitting Florida.

Now, there is not one who doubts the vote of every Southern member. I do not, I am sure. Still is there not some danger to our cause from

the want of more perfect harmony in the Southern ranks? Let the public voice speak out at once, and call Southern members of all parties to the array. There never was a better time than now to meet the enemy, if the South will start together, and keep together, and together insist upon the battle at once. To do this more effectually, the people, the real People of the South most, one and all, of every party, act as one man, & proclaim their settled opposition to any party which manifests a sympathy with the abolitionists, and that we will not reject the co-operation of Northern men who are battling to defend our rights, and the union of our common country, by ungenerously placing them upon a level with such as hinder us by their neutrality, or fight on the enemy's side.

I have said that now is the time. The President is pledged to our defence with all the powers the Constitution has conferred. Do you doubt it, now is the time to test him!

The President's friends—the friends of the Administration, the Democrats of the North, are with us. With very few exceptions (if any) they will fight in our ranks for the South the Constitution, and the Union. Do you doubt it? It is the time to try them!

Let Mr. Van Buren approve a bill for the annexing to the admission of Florida any condition whatever about her slaves, and we ought to abandon his support—we will do it!

Let the Northern Democrats in Congress, generally, show any sympathy with Abolition by voting to attach these conditions, and we ought to dissolve our political association with them, and we will do it!

I have said that now is the time! If the President and his friends adhere to us in the conflict as I feel sure they will do, unless the Northern Whigs, the opposition men from the non-slaveholding States, take side against Florida, the Abolitionists will have to surrender, and Abolition will be withdrawn from our party contests. If they should join together, however, against Florida, with all possible respect, I ask will not the Whigs of the South break up their connexion with them in President-making?

The people will, all the people of the South must do it in defence of their dearest rights. It will be but a partial triumph to the South if the individual who is President shall be for us, whilst the larger part of his adherents in Congress take sides with Abolition and the South. Van Buren is undoubtedly with us, the Democrats ought not to support his administration unless his friends also are with us!

So if the individual whom the Whigs shall select for their candidate be ever so sound whilst a larger part of his supporters in Congress are against Florida and the South upon this vital question, the Whigs of the South owe it to the South and to the Union, to withdraw from his support!

Am I wrong? I think not. These seem to me to be our true principles, and in them alone we should be safe.

But farther. Will the South be satisfied to see this Florida question postponed? I trust not. To delay it until after the Presidential election (no matter which party attempts it) will be nothing more nor less than a device to save public aspirants from the exposure of their sentiments, or conceal the views of those who act with them. We want no allies but those who are sincere enough in our cause to espouse it before this election. If the Northern Democrats in Congress generally, go for delay, we ought not, and we will not any longer be of their party nor support an Administration that leans upon them for its preservation.

If Northern Whigs generally go for delay, we may ask if Southern Whigs will any more keep divided from us, or if the leaders will not renounce their association, if the people will not then join us in re-electing our "Northern President with Southern principles."

No one can certainly foresee the answers to these questions; but one thing is certain, that if this shall be the determination of the South, and if this also shall be our conduct, and if there be no flinching from this pledge on the other side a glorious triumph over Abolition is in store for us. A triumph of order over disorder—of reason and religion over passion and fanaticism; of a well regulated liberty over the phrenzied fantasies of men who are "wise above what is written;" of a union of these States over disunion and revolution. How infinitely above every triumph of a party is it. As sure as we live, it awaits us if our own folly and bitterness do not divide the South and defeat it.

Excuse me for the time I have consumed.—If the importance and interest of this topic had not carried me beyond the bounds I had set to my remarks when I began, I should have responded to you by alluding those great points of general public policy upon which parties are so much divided; but I must forbear, and I do so more submissively, because, though they are grave and interesting subjects, in themselves, they affect mainly the interest of the Republic, whilst that which I have discussed deeply affects its existence.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

If it corresponds with the arrangements of the festival, do me the favor to offer the following toast:

Florida. It is the right of her people to form their own Constitution, and Congress has no power to prescribe the abolition of slavery as a condition of her admission into the Union. If Northern Democrats and Northern Whigs both concur in this doctrine, and maintain this right by their votes, Abolition will be destitute of any allies—the South will triumph, and Abolition will die. If the Northern Democrats generally oppose this doctrine, then we oppose them; and their President, too, whoever he may be. If Northern Whigs generally oppose it, will the Whigs of the South any longer keep their company, or aid them in making their President?

What says the next November Whig Convention of North Carolina? The people will pause for their reply!

A glass vase of a globular form containing gold fish, was set in front of a store at Hartford, Conn. The rays of the sun falling upon the glass became concentrated, and set fire to the wood of the show box.

A man named William Brush, lost his life in New York a day or two ago, in consequence of having slept in a room containing a furnace of burning charcoal.

FROM THE MILTON SPECTATOR.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Caswell county, was held in the courthouse in Yanceyville, on Thursday, the 3d inst. (it being court day), when on motion of General BARAZILLA GRAVES, LITTLETON A. GWYN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion of CALVIN GRAVES, Esq. Colonel WM. LEA, and JOHN C. BROWN, Esq. were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then explained in a brief and lucid manner by the Chairman, whereupon Dr. JAMES E. WILLIAMSON presented the following resolutions, which were read to the silent and attentive assembly by the chairman, in a slow and audible voice:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a crisis has arrived in the public affairs of our country, both in relation to our State and National Government, which demands the most active and energetic efforts of the Democratic Republican party of the State of North Carolina, and which strongly appeals to them to unite in maintaining their long cherished principles, and the great and inestimable doctrines of free government, now threatened by a party arrogating to themselves the name of Whig, but which, under each and every name and disguise they have at various times assumed have steadily trusted the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and sought practically to overthrow our republican form of government by subjecting it to the rule of irresponsible moneyed corporations.

2d. Resolved, That the system of policy advocated by some of the leading and prominent members of the federal party, proposing greatly to enlarge the Banking capital of this State, and to contract large loans on the credit of the State, by which the property of each citizen is in effect to become mortgaged for its repayment, is a part of that system of Legislative machinery by which it is attempted to appropriate to the office holders and office seekers of the federal party the fruits of honest labor and industry, and to establish a despotic and irresponsible power over the people by the very means thus extracted from their own pockets.

3d. Resolved, That whilst we are willing cheerfully to unite in carrying into effect a liberal system of internal improvement in the State, commensurate with its proper means, and without regard to sections, we deprecate the principle, either in National or State policy, first originating with the Merchants of England, subsequently adopted by the federal party in this country, and now practically carried into effect in all the States of this Union in which the modern Whigs have the ascendancy; that a public debt is a public blessing.

4th. Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the approaching election for Governor of this State is not only of deep moment to the people of this State from the foregoing important questions of policy involved in it, but it is also of deep moment, from its connexion with influence on great questions of national politics.

5th. Resolved, That we view the next Presidential election as involving the great issues whether the people shall continue to govern themselves or be governed by a great moneyed power, whether the tenure of the slave property of the South shall remain secure and inviolate, or become endangered by the schemes of the Abolitionists, and whether Southern industry is to be relieved of its burthens or to be again subject to oppressive exactions.

6th. Resolved, That in the inflexible opposition of Martin Van Buren to the establishment of a National Bank, in his decided stand against the dangerous designs of the Abolitionists, and in his avowed opinions in favor of reducing the tariff to a revenue standard, that we have furnished the most unanswerable arguments not only to the citizens of the South, in favor of his reelection, but also to those of every other section who wish to preserve the liberties of our country, and to perpetuate the Union.

7th. Resolved, That we should consider the election of Henry Clay, the prominent candidate of the Federal party, to the Presidency of the United States, as fraught with danger to the liberties of this country, from its direct tendency to consummate the long meditated scheme of establishing a Government of Banks and moneyed corporations over the people of the United States, from its tendency likewise to revive the miscalled American System, and from its farther tendency to give countenance and strength to the Abolitionists of the North who have been heretofore, and now are, politically leagued with the opposition party, and to whose aid they must in a great measure be indebted for their success if brought into power.

8th. Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the course of Henry Clay in regard to the vital important question of Abolition, has been vacillating, temporizing, and designed to conciliate that dangerous and treasonable faction, as is manifest by the doubtful and hesitating course that he for many years pursued in the Senate of the United States on that question, by his vote in opposition to the bill intended to punish and prevent the circulation of incendiary publications through the mails in the Southern States, by his vote in 1836 in company with four or five of the most decided Abolitionists in the Senate of the United States against the admission of Arkansas, a Southern slave State, into the Union, (the political friends of Mr. Van Buren voting unanimously in favor of its admission at the same time) and by the support of Francis Granger, of New York, an open and avowed Abolitionist, for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Gen. Harrison, at the Presidential election in 1836.

9th. Resolved, That the attempt of the Federal party to hold the present Administration accountable for the extravagant appropriations made by Congress, is grossly unjust and uncandid, and is conclusively proven by the facts, that many millions have been appropriated at each session of Congress for years past, beyond the sums called for by the Journals of Congress, that he further shown by the Journals of Congress, that a majority of their own partisans have not only voted for these appropriations which they now denounce as extravagant, but have voted for other large and extravagant expenditures which have been defeated by Democratic votes.

10. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the charge unceasingly made by the same political party against the present Administration in regard to office holders is equally unfounded and uncandid, and that unquestionably facts warrant the belief that a large majority of those now holding office under the Federal as well as

the State Governments are opponents of the Administration.

11th. Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect our wishes and sentiments in regard to the next election for Governor of this State, that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee consisting of six members, to nominate seven delegates, subject to the approval of this meeting, to attend the Democratic Convention proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Monday of December next.

12th. Resolved by this meeting, That the delegates thus appointed be, and they are hereby instructed to support in said Convention the nomination of such Democratic Republican citizen as a candidate for Governor, as in their opinion will be most suitable, and most likely to unite the friends of the present National Administration throughout the State.

After the reading of the resolutions was gone through with, Dr. WILLIAMSON rose, and in support of them addressed the meeting in a very interesting and argumentative speech, in which he traced the Opposition party through all its meanderings under different assumed names, from the days of Alexander Hamilton, the father of Federalism, down to the present time.—His exposition of the course pursued by the leading members of the Federal ally Whig party, was very acute; he handled the vacillating course of Henry Clay on various subjects, but more particularly on those of Abolition and a U. S. Bank, with gloves off. He contended with great zeal for the doctrines of Jefferson, believing them to be the true and only wholesome doctrines for the preservation of Democratic Republican principles.

Dr. JOHN B. McMULLEN also addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions. The importance of the approaching gubernatorial election and its tendency to give tone and character to the State on the eve of the Presidential election, was adverted to with much ability and interest. He briefly remarked upon the propriety of re-electing Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and strongly opposed the claims of Mr. Clay, or any other Federalist, to that high and responsible office. He spoke with brevity and animation in opposition to Abolition, a high tariff, and a United States Bank, and advocated the cause of the Independent Treasury, and a metallic currency. He contended that the opposite party were soulless, without system, and without principle. In advertent to the charge so often made by the Opposition, that the members of the Democratic party were servile in their obedience to the will of the President, he wished to know if the Whigs were ever known to jump Jim Crow to the tune of Yankee Doodle, when played by their favorite leader, Henry Clay. Dr. McMullen resumed his seat amidst the loud cheers of the meeting.

The resolutions were then put upon their passage and unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were announced from the Chair a committee to select suitable Delegates to meet in Convention on the third Monday of December next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor: Dr. JAMES E. WILLIAMSON, Dr. JOHN B. McMULLEN, GEO. WILLIAMSON and CALVIN GRAVES, Esq's, General THOMAS W. GRAVES, and Gen. B. GRAVES, who retired, and in a few minutes returned and recommended that the following gentlemen compose the Delegation to Raleigh: Dr. JOHN MCADEN, QUINTON ANDERSON, Esq'r, Major WILLIAM A. LEA, LITTLETON A. GWYN, Esq'r, Dr. JOHN B. McMULLEN, Gen. THOMAS W. GRAVES, and Dr. JAMES E. WILLIAMSON. The appointment was unanimously agreed to by the meeting.

On motion of Gen. B. GRAVES, which was amended on motion of Q. ANDERSON, Esq'r, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the "Milton Spectator," "The North Carolina Standard," and all the Democratic papers published in this State.

On motion of GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Esq'r, the meeting adjourned.

L. A. GWYN, Chairman,
WM. A. LEA, } Secretaries.
JNO. E. BROWN, }

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

THE SUSPENSION.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the suspension of specie payments, says "In this the Banks have only followed the example of the Government," and the Patriot, in noticing the remarks of the Intelligencer, says "For two or three years past—owing to the pressure—the Government has been unable to pay its liabilities in hard money, and has in consequence resorted freely to the use of Treasury post notes," and then adds, "if the great Government itself has been compelled by the tightness of the times, to thus resort to a paper currency, in payment of its debts, and to a virtual suspension of specie payments, why should it excite surprise that the Banks, and others, less strong than the Government, should also find a temporary suspension necessary?"

In any emergency might excite surprise, but that we are surprised at nothing which appears in them. The Patriot says, "We say nothing at present, of the causes, remote and approximate, which have led to this state of things. We speak of the fact." It is prudent in that paper, perhaps, not to speak of the causes; for if the causes had been stated it would have defeated the purposes intended by the writer. We choose, however, first to deny the broad assertion that the Government has been unable to pay its liabilities in hard money, had it resorted to the use of the means within its power; and the fact of which the editor of the Patriot speaks is by the person who quits the side of another, and which is exaggerated into something heinous by the company, particularly if they are utterly ignorant of what it is. The young man quitted the room and sought the open air to breathe more freely and collect himself.—His pupil followed him, and learned the cause of his distress. "You shall have ample satisfaction for this mortification," said the generous count, and hastened back to the hall room, followed by his tutor. The moment was propitious. Preparations were going forward for another waltz: the young count requested the retractor of his tutor to be his partner in the dance, and she eagerly accepted the proposal, no doubt greatly rejoicing at the immense stride which she had taken from ranking with the humble tutor, to pairing off with the wealthy noble. Just before the dance begun, he addressed to her the question which she herself had put, "With whom have I the honor of dancing?" "With

by being received in payment of debts due to the Government. No one can deny that it was owing to a fault on the part of the Banks, and others who had overtraded, that the Treasury notes were issued, and yet the Whig advocates of the abuses of the Banks, would cast this censure upon the Government! This is Whig justice and Whig honor.

The Patriot asserts that this measure of suspension "in the actual state of our indebtedness to Europe, was a measure of necessity." But what says the New York Whig, a paper of the same politics, on this subject? It says "No consideration of relief to trade, facility to business, preservation of merchants from bankruptcy, or existing general embarrassment, can be deemed sufficient," as a reason for the movement. Here the Whig editors are directly at issue, and how they will reconcile their difference we leave for them to settle. But if our indebtedness to Europe has rendered the measure necessary as alleged by the Patriot, how was that indebtedness produced? Will it be pretended that it was owing to any measure of the Government? It may, perhaps, be regarded as somewhat remarkable if the Whig logicians do not attempt to make it so appear. We can, however, tell them the true cause. It was the Cotton speculations of their idol, Mr. BIDDLE. Leaving the legitimate business of banking, he undertook to monopolize the business of the merchants. His expectations were disappointed, and he involved his Bank and the country in difficulties under which all are now suffering.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In looking over my returns, I was struck with the remark of a man of much practical wisdom and one of the best farmers in the Commonwealth. He says "that a farmer should produce upon his farm all those supplies for his family, which the farm can be made to yield." In his case this is done within doors and without; for there the spinning-wheel has not forgotten to turn round, nor the shuttle to speed its flight. In this cottage, whose neat and beautiful arrangements cannot be surpassed, the clothing, the bedding and the carpeting were all the product of their own fields and flocks. I shall not soon forget the unpretending and hearty hospitality of these enviable dwellings. I have slept many a time under a silken canopy, and trodden many a carpet as soft as the pride of eastern luxury could make it; but never with any thing like the sentiment of honest pride and independence with which I saw here the floors spread with carpets made from their own flocks, which for fineness and beauty the foot of a princess need not disdain; and on a cold night sleep in woolen sheets from their own looms as soft as the shawls of Cashmere; and wiped my face with towels spun with their own hands from their own flax, of a whiteness as transparent and delicate as the drifted snow. In such beautiful examples of domestic management, it is delightful to see with how little means the best comforts and luxuries of life may be purchased. Nor were these instances few. The county of Berkshire abounds with examples of this domestic comfort and independence. Much to be regretted will be the change, which has already invaded many parts of the State, when under the pretence of superior cheapness, these household fabrics shall give place to the more showy but flimsy products of foreign industry; and the healthy exercise of domestic labor and household cares shall be deemed degrading in our wives and daughters; and exchanged for the idleness and frivolities of pride and luxury.

I agree entirely in the sentiment above expressed, that every farmer should, as far as possible, supply the wants of his family from his own farm. He should supply himself with bread, meat, vegetables, milk, butter, cheese and clothing, as far as his farm can be made to do it. He can almost always do it at a less expense than he can purchase these supplies. The labor requisite for this purpose may often be given at times when it would not otherwise be occupied; and by hands for which there might otherwise be no employment. The sentiment of self-reliance and self-dependence, inspired by such a course, is a great gain. The satisfaction of eating bread raised by one's own labor is not small; and various and important moral influences, which I shall not now discuss, render it altogether desirable; though in some cases the same amount of labor consumed in their production, if applied in other ways, would purchase a larger amount of the same supplies. Though the supply of our own great wants from our farms might seem, however, in some cases to be a pecuniary loss, it is always in the end a moral gain, with which the pecuniary loss is not to be put in competition.—Colman's Survey of Massachusetts.

PRIDE MORTIFIED.

At a ball given in Pymont, a celebrated watering place in Germany, the tutor of a young count, a Göttingen student, requested a young lady to dance with him. Just as the dance was about to commence, the lady inquired of him, "With whom have I the honor of dancing?" "I am the tutor of Count Von Z—," replied her partner. "And a commoner, I presume," she rejoined; to which he answered in the affirmative. "Oh, then," continued the lady, as she withdrew her hand from that of the tutor, "I beg you will excuse me, for mamma has forbidden me to dance with a commoner." This rebuff completely threw the modest preceptor out of countenance, for on the continent to be so deserted on the eve of a dance, is to lose caste for the rest of the night, if not longer. It is supposed to indicate the existence of some moral taint discovered by the person who quits the side of another, and which is exaggerated into something heinous by the company, particularly if they are utterly ignorant of what it is. The young man quitted the room and sought the open air to breathe more freely and collect himself.—His pupil followed him, and learned the cause of his distress. "You shall have ample satisfaction for this mortification," said the generous count, and hastened back to the hall room, followed by his tutor. The moment was propitious. Preparations were going forward for another waltz: the young count requested the retractor of his tutor to be his partner in the dance, and she eagerly accepted the proposal, no doubt greatly rejoicing at the immense stride which she had taken from ranking with the humble tutor, to pairing off with the wealthy noble. Just before the dance begun, he addressed to her the question which she herself had put, "With whom have I the honor of dancing?" "With

FROM CHINA.

Lady Von B—," she replied, "Oh, I beg your pardon," said the count, "but papa has forbidden me to dance with any but countesses," and instantly quitted her side. He had the satisfaction of hearing that his conduct was applauded by every sensible person in the room. Few will deny that it was a well merited punishment.

By the ship Panama we have advices to June 1st inclusive. The disastrous intelligence previously received is fully confirmed. The British superintendent, Mr. Elliot, published a notice 22d May, that confidence in the justice of the imperial government was at an end, and that he therefore enjoined all the subjects of the Queen to make out their claims and take their departure immediately. Furthermore to resist from any attempt to carry vessels into Canton until he should publicly notify them of the safety of so doing, after the receipt of despatches from home. He had chartered for this purpose the barque Ariel, which sailed May 29th for the Red Sea, there to wait for orders from England, which would require eight months before her return. On the 24th Mr. Elliot and the British subjects took their departure for Macao, where, as we have already stated a few days since, the foreigners had all congregated. The ships which arrived previous to the breaking up of the trade, were loading with tea at great cost. Goods were also at high prices. The opium (20,283 chests) was not to be burned, but to go, it was thought, in junks to Peking, to be dissolved into a liquid and then let to run into the sea.—Commissioner Lin is raised to the dignity of Governor of two of the most important provinces of the empire, viz: Che-keang (yellow river) and Yang-tze-keang (son of the sea). He published an edict June 1, announcing the receipt of the opium, and orders to destroy it. All the foreign houses have completely broken up their establishments, satisfied that trade cannot go on under the bonds to the Hong merchants unjustly demanded by the Chinese government. All the foreign consuls are also at Macao.

The Yarmouth Register estimates the whole quantity of salt used in the United States at twelve millions of bushels annually—half imported and half domestic. The English give fifteen millions of bushels annually to their sheep alone!

On the 4th ult., as David S. Burnet, Esq., Sheriff of Natchitoches, was walking on the banks of the Mississippi, he saw a negro struggling in the water, and immediately jumped in to his rescue. The negro seized him around the waist, and they both went down and perished together. The body was recovered within 45 minutes. Mr. B. was only 27 years of age, and was to have been married within a few days of the melancholy event.

Four arguments against an Independent Treasury.—The federalists have four arguments against an Independent Treasury, each of which is sufficient to settle the question forever. 1. "Fanny Wright." 2. "Slam Bang, Ming & Co." 3. "Locofocos, Agrarians and Levelers." 4. "Amos Kendall, Tom Benton, or the Devil." Upon these they are content to rest. To be sure, say they, crafty men may for a while bewilder the public mind with common sense, with sound views of political economy, or with stubborn logic. Yet, relying upon the intelligence of the people, they feel certain of ultimate success.

Onondaga Standard.

THE YOUNG GREEK GIRL.

A TOUCHING STORY OF THE PLAGUE.

By Miss Pardoe, Author of the "City of the Sub-tan."

A young Greek girl, whose lover, smitten with plague, was conveyed to the temporary hospital at the Seven Towers, had no sooner ascertained whether they had carried him, than without saying a word to her parents, who would, as she well knew, have opposed her design, she left her home, and presented herself at the portal of the infected fortress, as the nurse of the young Greek who had been received there on the previous day. In vain did the Governor, imagining from her youth, and the calm and collected manner in which she offered herself up an almost certain victim to the pestilence, that she was not aware of her danger, endeavor to dissuade her from her project. She was inviolable; and was ultimately permitted to approach the bed-side of the dying sufferer.

Not a tear, not a morrow escaped her, as she took her place beside his pillow, and entered upon her desperate office. In the paroxysms of his madness, as the poison was feeding upon his strength and grappling at his brain, he spoke of her fondly—he talked to her—he stretched forth his hand to clasp her—and he thrust her from him as he yelled out in his agony, and his limbs writhed beneath the torture of the passing spasm.

She bore it all unshrinking; and even amid her misery, she felt a thrill of joy as she discovered that pain and madness had alike failed to blot her image from his memory. But there were moments less cruel than these, in which reason resumed her temporary sway, and the devoted girl was pressed to the fevered bosom of her fated lover; and in these, brief as they were, she felt that she was overpaid for all.

But the struggle even of youth and strength against the most baneful of all diseases could not last long. The patient expired in the arms of his devoted mistress, and as he breathed his last, bequeathed to her at once his dying smile and the foul poison which was coursing through his veins. She saw him laid in his narrow grave; and then she turned away with the conviction that she too, was plague-smitten. She did not return to her home; but she stood a few paces from one of the companions of her youth, and bade her bear to her aged parents her blessing and her prayers; this done; she fled to the mountains, and sought out a solitary spot where, to die. None knew how long she lingered, for she was never seen again in life; but her body was found a few days afterwards beneath a ledge of earth, in a doubled-up position, as tho' the last spasm had been a bitter one.

She who had sacrificed herself to soothe the last hours of him whom she had loved, perished alone, miserably, in the wild solitude of the Asian hills; and her almost Roman virtue has met with no other record than the brief one in which I have here attempted to perpetuate the memory of her devotion and her fate.